Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1878. NUMBER 81.

IT DON'T LOOK HAPPY.

FOR OUR FRIENDS OVER THE SEA.

A Good Many Ugly Grimaces Without Any Positive War—Gortschakoff Thinks a Congress Can't Settle It—He Blows a Blast at Roumania—England Getting Ready to Pay the Fiddler—Germany will Not Confer Without England.

GERMANY WONT JOIN WITHOUT ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 4.—Additional Eastern correspondence is published. Lord Odo Russell, British ambassador at Berlin, telegraphs, March 13th, that Prince Bismarck has requested him to state that Germany would not participate in a conference without England, and that he. Bismarck, cannot understand how a congress for the revision of European rights could be held, when England, one of the chief contractors, was absent.

GORTSCHAKOFF TALKS TURKEY TO ROUMANIA.

Cogalniceau, the Roumanian minister of foreign affairs, writes to the Roumanian agent at Vienna, March 16th, that Prince Gortschakoff had declared to Prince Ghika, the Roumanian agent at St. Petersburg, that notwithstanding our claiming Russia's decision in regard to Bessarabia was irrevocable, Russia would not bring the question before the Congress nor consent to another power doing so, as it would be an offense to the Emperor. If she could not make us give in she would take Bessarabia by force, and armed resistance would be fatal for Roumania.

LONDON, April 4.—Despite the speeches of Lords Granville and Hartington to the deputation of the National Liberal Federation, yesterday, it is not believed that the opposition will take any strong action against the government's policy. Gladstone and his followers may endeavor to force the party leaders into active antagonism, and independent members may introduce resolutions disapproving the calling out of the reserves, but there will be strong counter influences, which the party leaders are not likely to disregard. A movement has already received the adhesion of sixty or seventy liberal members, having for its object to prevent the party from trammeling the government's foreign policy. The *Times*, in a leading editorial, strongly condemns the object of the deputation, and sharply criticizes the supporters of Granville and Hartington.

ROUMANIA.

Unintelligible rumors recently current of a cabinet crisis in Bucharest are explained by a letter from that city, dated April 1st, telegraphed here from Vienna. It seems that while the people and legislature are unanimously opposed to Russia, there is a strong suspicion that Prince Charles and his cabinet are prepared to consent to the cession of Bessarabia, and had really agreed with General Ignateiff in this sense, but found the feeling in opposition to proceed with the scheme. The pro-Russian party, continues the letter, are of course anti-Austrian, and circumstances must determine whether the cabinet will carry out the will of the nation or throw themselves into the arms of Russia. This explanation is practically confirmed by the fact that Bucharest telegrams are very undecided in their tone. One published in London this morning says the government is seeking to allay unnecessary and impolitic statements over the Bessarabian question.

GLADSTONE'S QUESTIONS.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Gladstone asked, firstly, if it was the intention of the government in the recent communication regarding the congress, to reserve to itself the liberty to withdraw from the congress upon a proposal to discuss any matter, the discussion of which it did not think admissable, and secondly, why England refused a preliminary conference. Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the exchequer, replied, firstly, that all England wanted at the congress was the discussion of every article of the treaty, and, secondly, that Lord Derby's dispatch gave the reason for declining the preliminary conference. Gladstone thereupon gave notice that he would raise a discussion to-morrow because of Sir Stafford Northcote's unsatisfactory reply.

BRITISH BUDGET.

The chancellor of the exchequer presented the budget in the House of Commons this afternoon. The ordinary expenditure is £81,020,000 and the estimated revenue £79,146,000.

A GERMAN FLEET.

A dispatch from Berlin says a German iron-clad fleet will proceed to the East in the beginning of May.

RUSSIA AND ROME.

A special from Rome says Russia offers to send an ambassador to the Vatican at once on the Pope's accepting the present conditions of the church in the Russian empire.

VIENNA REPORTS.

LONDON, April 4.—The full text of Lord Salisbury's circular had not reached St. Petersburg or Vienna yesterday evening. At St. Petersburg the circular is regarded as a proof that the congress could not have succeeded if it had met at Vienna. The effect is so satisfactory as to almost compensate for the failure of the congress negotiations, and Austria now awaits the effect of the English and her own communication at St. Petersburg. The Vienna *New Free Press* says: "A renewal of bloodshed will be Russia's fault. England is championing international right." And the *Fremdenblat* says: "If Russia mitigates the treaty stipulations in consideration of a Turkish alliance she will thereby deprive the treaty of any binding force.

ENGLAND'S FINANCES.

LONDON, April 4.—Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons in explaining the budget to-night stated that the revenue for 1877 and '78 had beau £79,763,289, and expenditures £78,903,495. The surplus for last year was consequently £858,803. Of the £6,000,000 vote £3,500,000 have been actually expended and some liabilities incurred. The surplus was thus converted into a deficit of £2,640,000. To meet this deficit and further liabilities the government had applied £750,000 of surplus revenue and issued exchequer bonds for £2,750,000 running for one year only. They thus commenced the year with a temporary debt of £250,000. The estimated deficit for 1878 and 1879 was £1,560,000. This does not include any provision for the redemption of treasury bonds, or for further liabilities, £500,000 of which had been incurred for the army, and £200,000 for the navy, which would have to be met by supplementary estimates. They further estimate the expense of calling out the reserves at £100,000, which allowed for their being under arms three months. They estimated the expense which would have to be incurred for new dock yards and extra labor at £400,000, thus raising supplementary estimates to £1,000,000 or £1,500,000. All of these expenses combined showed a total deficit of £5,300,000 or £5,800,000.

They proposed to meet, during the present year, the deficit on ordinary expenditure for the supplementary estimates, and some portions of the outstanding, by the treasury bonds. For this purpose, they proposed to increase the income tax two pence on the pound, which, they estimated, would produce £3,000,000. To increase tobacco duty 4 pence per pound, which they estimated would produce £750,000, and to increase the dog tax in a manner estimated to produce £100,000, but they proposed to make some allowance in the assessment of income tax for depreciation in value of machinery, and to grant some exemptions from house tax in particular circumstances. These reductions would cause a loss of 80,000 pounds. Thus about 155,000 pounds of a deficit would be left over to next year. The Chancellor trusted the house, and the country would receive the statement in the same manner in which the late calls of the government had been responded to.

The dispatch concludes: "Notwithstanding these threats, we persist in our refusal to yield."

The Roumanian agent at Vienna communicated to Sir H. Elliott, April 3d, a dispatch from the agent at St. Petersburg recounting a conversation with Prince Gortschakoff, who said it is true that your government has interests to protest against the article of the treaty which provides for communication of the army in Bulgaria with Russia, through Roumania. The emperor has ordered me to inform you that if you have such an intention he will order the occupation of Roumania and disarmament of the Roumanian army.

The agent replied, Russia should have treated with Roumania, not with Turkey concerning the passage of the army.

Prince Gortschakoff rejoined: "We did not choose to have anything more to do with you on account of your conduct. It is important that you should know that we insist upon free passage through your country, and that you should inform your government of the emperor's declaration, and your government must plainly state their decision.

HERE'S THE MONEY.

LONDON, April 4.—The House of Commons have passed a resolution favoring an increase of the tobacco duty and income tax.

NOT CONCILIATORY.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says Lord Saliesbury's circular shows an absence of conciliatory views by gratuitously attributing ambitious motives to Russian proposals.

DENIAL—SULTAN FOR RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 5.—A telegram from St. Petersburg denies that the Landwehr have been called out.

A Vienna special from Constantinople says that the conversion of the Sultan to pro-Russian ideas is imminent.

GOING TO SEA.

PORTSMOUTH, England, April 5.—Troop ships Crocidile and Euphrates were yesterday ordered to be ready for sea in 48 hours.

LONDON, April 5.—A Berlin correspondent says, Prince Gortschakoff is expected shortly to inform the powers that after Lord Salisbury's circular the congress were to meet immediately, would no longer be likely to solve the questions at issue.

A dispatch from Bucharest says it is becoming extremely improbable that the protest of the Roumanian chambers against the treaty will be sent to St. Petersburg.

GETTING READY.

A special from Berlin reports that a mobilization has been ordered in the remaining Russia military districts.

MORE TROUBLE FOR RUSSIA.

VIENNA, April 4.—Advices from Cettinge state that Russia has requested Montenegro to prepare for a renewal of hostilities. Prince Nikita is taking measures accordingly. The reported rupture between the Russians and Roumanians is exceedingly probable. The latter, in spite of their numerical inferiority, are determined to resist any attack, believing that the excitement in Hungary would compel Austria to interfere.

LONDON, March 5.—Four more persons have been arrested for complicity in the murder of Lord Leitrim. McTaggart has been released for lack of evidence.

WISCONSIN STATUTES.

Meeting of the Legislative Committee to Revise the Work of the Revisers.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MADISON, Wis., April 4.—The joint committee on revision of the statutes convened in the Senate chamber yesterday, and elected Senator Barden as president, and J. S. Curtis, of Green Bay, as clerk. They at once commenced the work of examining the work of the revisers, General Bryant, of the committee, reading, while the other members check the sections approved. After the whole work of the revisers is examined and approved, they will proceed to incorporate the laws passed at the last session of the Legislature. Should knotty points be reached, the revisers will be called in to aid them. Senator Price will reach here to-night, having been detained at home by a fire at Black River Falls.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Chicago is moving for a branch mint.

The grand national hunt, steeple chase, at Hereford, Eng., was won by Filbert.

At Westfield, Mass., James Kearney fatally shot John Wilson, Wednesday. Cause—both drunk and jealousy.

The Oregon Greenback State convention organized Wednesday at Salem. Yesterday a State ticket was to be nominated.

A thirty-five hundred ounces retort, valued at $50.000, was received at Helena, M. T., from the Penobscot mine Wednesday night.

Thomas Conroy, at the Penobscot (Montana) mine, fell down a shaft Tuesday, receiving injuries from which he died during the night.

William B. C. Teller, the paying teller in the American National bank, in Detroit, Mich., has disappeared with $5,000 belonging to the bank.

Wednesday night the safe of the treasurer of the Eatontown branch railroad was robbed of $6,000 cash and $20,000 in notes and mortgages.

The residence of J. J. Winegardner, a farmer of Rushville, Fairfield county, Ohio, was entered by burglars Thursday night and $8,000 in currency stolen.

In an affray at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at Cincinnati, between one Henry Dilge and Joseph Schroeder, a saloon keeper, the latter was literally beaten to death.

A Vicksburg special announces the failure of Moss & Martin, cotton buyers. Liabilities $100,000. No assets. The failure was caused by the suspension of their St. Louis branch house.

A Toronto dispatch says: "The Manitoba sections of the Canada Pacific railway are being rapidly constructed. Several thousand workmen are engaged at $2 a day, and more are needed.

The ice bridge at the isle of Orleans, on the St. Lawrence, is very much decayed, and will shortly break up, when there will be clear water to the sea. Two schooners, inward bound, are reported at Father Point.

The assignee of Samuel Ollendorf, the absconding Montreal jeweler, is suing his mother for the proceeds of jewelry sold previous to Ollendorf's departure for the United States. He failed for $150,000, leaving assets of only $2,000.

At a meeting of the directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, the following officers were elected yesterday: President, Robert Harris; vice president and general manager, C. E. Perkins; treasurer, Amos T. Hall; assistant treasurer, J. N. Dennison; auditor, George Tyson.

Ex-County Judge C. H. Sedgwick has been arrested at Omaha for being $3,000 behind in his accounts.

The engineers and firemen on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad are on a strike.

A banquet was given in New York last night to Bayard Taylor, minister to Berlin. Wm. Cullen Bryant presided, and a distinguished list of guests were present.

Mr. Henry S. Govesche, assistant physician at the insane asylum situated several miles from St. Louis, was run over by a train of cars about 10 o'clock last night and instantly killed, his body being horribly mangled. It is supposed that the doctor jumped from the train while it was in motion and was struck by the cars and thrown under them.

The Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons had before it last night a resolution affirming the doctrine of *similia similibus curantur*, but it met with unexpected opposition, and was finally referred to a committee for report.

Probe to the Bottom.

[Brainerd Tribune.]

The State asylum for the insane, at St. Peter, is receiving an overhauling at the hands of a committee appointed by the Legislature, and some sickening developments are the result. Probe it to the bottom, we say, and give the results to the public.

JAY GOULD'S AFFAIR

STILL HOLDS PLACE IN THE SENATE.

But Doorkeeper Polk's is Settled by the House--An Unfair Report of the Discussion--New Rules for Army Contracts--Two House Contests Settled--Banning's Bragg's and Dibbrell's Army Bills all to be Favorably Reported--Other Washington Notes.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Senator Morrill offered a resolution providing for a select committee of seven to consider the propriety of taking a tenth census. He said arrangements had to be made during the present Congress for taking the tenth census, and as the next session was a short one the preliminary steps should now be taken. The resolution was agreed to.

Senator Anthony, from the committee on printing, reported a resolution to print 25,000 copies of the report of the commissioner of agriculture on forestry. Agreed to.

On motion of Senator Harris, the House bill for the relief of Joseph Fishback, late collector of internal revenue for the tenth district of Illinois, was taken up. Senator Davis read a letter stating that Fishback had been a defaulter to the government and that his bondsmen had been required to pay three thousand dollars on his account. He asked that the bill be laid over until further inquiries could be made.

Senator Harris said there had been correspondence with the commissioner of internal revenue, and no mention was made anywhere of his being a defaulter.

Senator McMillan said he had no objection to the bill going over, but thought it a rather novel way to collect a debt.

Senator Oglesby defended the character of the claimant as upright and honorable. The bill was laid over.

The House bill, authorising the secretary of war to prescribe rules and regulations to be observed in preparation, submission and approval of contracts under the war department, was passed.

On motion of Senator Windom the bill for the construction of a narrow gauge railroad from Bismarck to the Black Hills was taken up and laid over till to-morrow, at the request of Senator Christiancy, who desired to offer an amendment.

At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of the unfinished business, the Pacific railroad funding bill, and Senator Matthews replied to the arguments against the railroad company's bill.

Senator Matthews said he had been pained to hear Senator Edmunds refer to friends of these great and powerful corporations being present on the floor, in the lobbies and in the galleries. Whatever grain of reality there may be in all this, Senators should be careful how such insinuations are made, unless they have specific charges to present. He next referred to the remarks of Senator Christiancy, who said he had made what was not law, appear most like law, and that he had, in citing authorities, stopped at the point where it suited his views, and omitted that which was against it. He had since carefully reviewed the citations, and had no corrections to make. As to the arrangement that can be arrived at between the government and these companies, he was indifferent. Whatever they could be induced to pay, he was desirous they should pay. He stood here to-day, impressed with the responsibility which he held, and if the government had to lose all it had, better do so than give its assent to this bill, which, in effect, upset the decision of the supreme court, which determines the relations between these parties. At the conclusion of his remarks, Senator Matthews said he would withdraw the bill of the railroad committee, which he had offered as a substitute, in order that there might be a direct vote on the judiciary committee bill.

Senator Dorsey offered a resolution requesting the House to return the bill relating to the Hot Springs, a resolution which passed the Senate on March 3d.

Senator Edmunds asked the object of the recall.

Senator Dorsey explained that the amendments adopted in the Senate were objected to by the committee of the House, and his object was to move to strike them out and let the bill go to the House as reported from its committee.

Senator Edmunds thought this an unusual mode of transacting business, but would not object, in this case.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Senator Bayard was recognized as entitled to the floor, but gave way to Senator White, who introduced a bill granting a site to the city of Baltimore for a dry dock. Referred.

Senator Thurman, in reply to questions by Senators Whyte and Blaine, proceeded to argue that the right to alter and amend, reserved in the Pacific railroad acts, was valid and inoperative at this time; that the decision of the supreme court applies to the law as it stood at the time the decision was rendered; and that it had no bearing upon a law that might thereafter be enacted. [Senator Blaine asked at what point the power to amend stopped.] He would not stand here to answer hypothetical questions. Life was too short to stand here and be catechized—like the ancient dialecticians, ready to answer any questions presented. He was a plain, practical man. To defend a measure he had introduced, he would put questions to the Senator from Maine he could take till to-morrow to answer them. Did he deny the right of Congress to require these corporations to provide a sinking fund to meet their obligation to the government. The supreme court had, he said, at this session, and while they had been talking about this matter, decided this reserved right to amend was voted in a case where the Legislature of his own State had, under this reserved right, reduced rates on a railroad one-third.

Senator Hill said the distinction which he insisted upon was the contract of corporation and the subsequent contract on which there was a consideration, and this principle he claimed had beed settled in the supreme court. In reply to a question by Senator Kernan, he said there was no legislative power to compel a railroad to pay its debt. The railroad was not incorporated to pay its debt, but to carry freights and passengers. The courts were the proper authorities to compel it to pay its debts. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Mr. Butler introduced a bill to supply a convenient currency with which the minor business transactions of the people may be done. Referred. It provides for the issuing of 25 and 50 cents in fractional currency, and that any person paying into the treasury legal tender notes or coin should receive such amount of fractional currency as he may desire; and directs the secretary of the treasury to pay out one-sixth of all payments made from the treasury in redemption of national bank notes by United States legal tender notes of denominations of one, two, three and five dollars.

Consideration was then resumed of the Polk case, and Mr. Cook spoke in favor of retaining the door-keeper.

Mr. Harrison demanded the previous question. Not seconded.

Mr. Eden offered a substitute for the resolution of the majority, censuring Polk for employing persons in excess of the number authorized by law, directing him to revise the soldiers' roll, and remove therefrom all persons not disabled soldiers, and recommitting the matter to the committee on civil service reform, with instructions to ascertain what change may be necessary for a more economic administration of the business of the doorkeeper's department.

Mr. Baker, of Indiana, spoke in favor of the majority resolution.

Mr. Hale said the case of the doorkeeper sank into insignificance, compared with the radical incompetency of the Democratic party to administer any branch of the government. Falstaff as a soldier, Bolton as a lover, Dundreary as a Philosopher, Mulberry Sellers as a capitalist, cut no such figure as the Democratic party cut masquerading before the country as civil service reformers, and as being capable of administering any branch of the government, no matter how small.

Mr. Baker said he would like to offer an amendment, directing the doorkeeper in his future appointments, to disregard the solicitation of Democrats.

The resolution offered by Mr. Eden as a substitute for the report of the committee was rejected. Yeas 95, nays 135, and the question recurred on the resolutions reported by the committee as follows:

Resolved, That the position of doorkeeper of the House of Representatives be and is hereby declared vacant; and further

Resolved, That until the appointment of a new doorkeeper, the duties be and are hereby devolved on the sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Conger demanded a division of the question. The vote was therefore taken on the first resolution, and it was adopted, yeas 139, nays 80. The following is the vote in the negative:

NAYS.

Aiken,	Gause,	McMahon,
Bliss,	Gibson,	Quinn,
Banning,	Giddings,	Ryan,
Beone,	Goode,	Riddle,
Blackburn,	Gunter,	Robbins,
Bright,	Harris, (Va.)	Sayler,
Cabell,	Harris. Ga.,	Scales,
Chalmers,	Hartridge,	Shelley,
Caldwell, Ky.	Hatcher,	Singleton,
Clark, (Mo.)	Henry,	Slemmons,
Carlisle,	Hewitt, Ala.	Smith, (Ga.,)
Cook,	Herbert,	Sparks,
Crayens,	Hooker,	Swann,
Crittenden,	House,	Throckmorton,
Culberson,	Hunter,	Townshend (Ill)
Davidson,	Jones (Ala.,)	Tucker,
Davis (N. C.)	Jorgenson,	Vance,
Debrell,	Kenna,	Waddell,
Dickey,	Kimmell,	Welch,
Durham,	Knapp,	Whitthorne,
Eden,	Knott,	Wigginton,
Elam,	Lyon,	Williams (Ala.)
Ellis,	Luttrell,	Willis,
Ewing,	Manning,	Wilson,
Forney,	Martin,	Yeates,
Franklin,	Money,	Young—80.
Garth,	Morrison,	

The next vote was on the second resolution, devolving temporarily the duties of doorkeeper on the sergeant-at-arms. Adopted, yeas, 122; nays 115.

Immediately on the announcement of the vote Mr. Hale rose to move that the House proceed to the election of a door-keeper, and Mr. Eden moved that the House adjourn. Agreed to, yeas, 121; nays, 113, and the House, accordingly adjourned.

Pending the announcement the speaker appointed Messrs. Durham, Blount and Baker, of Indiana, as the conference committee on the part of the House on the bill making an appropriation for employment of temporary clerks.

An announcement was made of a Democratic caucus, to take place to-morrow evening.

The Committees, Etc.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The conference between Secretary Sherman and the House committee on coinage, in regard to the preparations for resumption and the ability of the treasury to maintain resumption, lasted over three hours to-day. The secretary stoutly resisted all efforts to weaken his faith in the power of the treasury to carry out the resumption law and re-asserted his convictions both of his ability to do so and of the good policy of the act.

The House committee on elections to-day dismissed the Oregon election case of McDowell against Williams. The sub-committee hearing the Mississippi contested case of Lynch against Chalmers, the sitting member, reported unanimously that the evidence submitted was insufficient to give the contestant the seat, and the full committee unanimously adopted the report and decided it was too late to take additional evidence.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—For several days the exchanges at the treasury of silver dollars of the new coinage have not averaged beyond $100 a day, exclusive of the applications for banks. Only two shipments have thus far been made from the mint to the treasury, aggregating $20,000. There are still $12,000 of this in the east room vaults.

The House committee on military affairs has agreed to report favorably Banning's bill, providing for the reorganization of the army; Representative Brigg's bill, fixing the pay of the army; and Dibbrell's bill, proposing an increase in the pay of certain non-commissioned officers.

Intimate personal friends of ex-Congressmen Vance, in this city, are responsible for a positive statement that there is no truth whatever in the report that he eloped with the wife of a music teacher in Ohio. The denial, so far as the lady is concerned, is based upon their personal knowledge of her recent movements.

Rear admiral Rogers, superintendent of the naval observatory, has made arrangements for observing the transit of mercury, the 6th of May, and the Western Union Telegraph company will transmit Washington time signals throughout the country from the 1st to the 15th of May, for astronomers and others observing the transit.

KILLING HER AGED MOTHER.

An Atrocious Crime Committed in a Rural Settlement Near Syracuse.

[New York Sun.]

In the town of Cicero, a rural settlement eight miles from Syracuse, Mrs. Lucy Day, a decrepit woman aged eighty years, was slain by her daughter, a grass-widow named Mrs. Lora L. Edden, aged forty-six. The two have lived under the same roof for many years, but have never been on good terms. The daughter, taking advantage of her mother's feebleness, has frequently maltreated her, at times beating her with a cudgel. She had threatened that her mother should be got rid of, and that unless that was brought about she (the daughter) could not remain with her brothers, who resided in the same house. At dinner on Saturday the pair quarreled, and the daughter stabbed her mother with a jack knife under the left shoulder-blade. The victim staggered out into the road, and was found by neighbors lying near a tree in an unconscious condition. They lifted her to her feet, and, as they were about to take her into the house, the murderess came out, and, angrily addressing them, said: "What did the———want to come out to show herself for?" The old lady was taken into the house and left with her daughter, who was not suspected until evening, when the fatal wound was discovered by the woman assisting in laying out the body. Before their arriving the daughter had stripped the body of its bloody garments, and burned all except the calico dress and flannel waist, which are cut in a place corresponding with the wound. Mrs. Edden exhibits the greatest coolness and seems to think that the crime, which she tacitly admits, will make a heroine of her. She at first tried to conceal her deed by denying entrance to the officers, but finally put on a bold face and admitted them. The murderess was arrested to-day, and brought to this city to-night.

Too Horrible to Seem Possible.

[Martin County Sentinel.]

The evidence already disclosed in regard to the treatment of certain unfortunate inmates of that institution (insane asylum), is almost too horrible to seem possible in the great Christian commonwealth of Minnesota. Patients have been held down in a crib, their mouths forced open with plugs, the plugs thrust down their throats, and in this condition, hot soup poured in their mouths, until, in some cases, the victims expired.

Loose Management.

[Jackson Republic.]

A large number of witnesses have been examined, who certainly disclose a rather peculiar practice on the part of attendants, if not a loose management of financial matters.

SHERMAN TALKS AGAIN.

BUT HE WEAKENS ON RESUMPTION.

What the Pirate of the Treasury Don't Know About the Finance, as Told to the House Committee on Banking--If He Finds He Cannot Resume He Will Ask Congress to Repeal the Law Next December--In the Meantime He Wants to Smash Things by Trying to Resume.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The conference between Secretary Sherman and the House committee on banking and currency, in regard to the resumption act, was resumed to-day. It opened with a comparison between the ability of the government to resume and maintain specie payments, and that of the bank of England, the secretary insisting upon it that the government was in equally good if not in a better condition than the bank of England. After this point had been thoroughly exhausted, Mr. Ewing asked the secretary where and how he expected to get the additional millions of gold which he required by the first of January, 1879.

Secretary Sherman—You must see that for me to state too closely what I propose to do might prevent me from doing what I expect to, and therefore I will answer your question just as far as I think you will say I ought to go. I answer mainly from the sale of bonds. Indeed, in the present condition of the revenue, one cannot expect much help from surplus revenue, except so far as that surplus revenue may be applied to the payment of greenbacks and to the redemption of fractional currency in aid of the sinking fund. To that extent I think we can rely upon revenue enough to retire United States notes redeemed under the resumption act, so that I would say that we can get $50,000,000 of gold additional, by the sale of bonds. As to the kind of bonds that I would sell, and as to how I would sell them, I ought not to say anything on that subject at present, because you ought to allow me, as an executive officer, in the exercise of a very delicate discretion, free power to act as I think it right, at the moment, holding me responsible for my action afterwards. As to what bonds I will sell, or where I will sell them, or how I will sell them, as that is a discretionary power left with the secretary, I ought not to decide that now, but to decide it as the case arises.

Mr. Ewing—I understood you to say in your interview with the Senate committee that you would have to rely upon the natural currents of trade to enable you to sell—that is that there cannot be a large sale of bonds for coin abroad, it is not on a foreign sale that you are relying?

Sherman—Not at all, but on a sale at home. Perhaps I might as well say that if I can get two-thirds of this year's supply of gold and silver it will amount to a good deal more than $50,000,000, so that I don't have to go abroad for gold. If we can keep our own gold and silver from going abroad it is more than I want.

The Chairman—For this $50,000,000 additional I suppose you rely to some extent on the coinage of silver.

The Secretary—To some extent. Silver and gold we consider the same under the law.

Ewing—Do you expect to pay out the silver dollar coined by you for current expenses or only for coin liabilities, or to hoard it for resumption?

Secretary—I expect to pay it out now only in exchange for gold coin or silver bullion. I am perfectly free to answer the question fully, because on that point, after consulting with many members of both Houses, I have made up my mind what the law requires me to do. I propose to issue all the silver dollars that is demanded in exchange for gold coin. That has been going on to some extent, how far I cannot tell. Then I propose to use silver in payment for silver bullion, which I can do at par in gold, without any loss. After the first five millions is purchased, for which an appropriation was made in the silver bill, I then propose to buy all the rest of the silver bullion which I need under the law, with silver coin. As a matter of course, in the current course of business, some of that silver coin will go into circulation—how much I do not know—the more the better, for us, but the most of it, I take it, will be transferred to the treasury for silver certificates, and these silver certificates will come into the treasury in payment of duties, and in that way, practically, the silver will belong to the government. Again, until silver is so abundant that it becomes the acknowledged basis of our transactions, we cannot pay out that silver for the ordinary expenses of the government because we have not enough to pay all expenditures in silver, and if silver is maintained at par with gold and if United States notes are below par with gold, we cannot discriminate in favor of any class of creditors. We would, therefore, have to hold silver at par with gold until we have enough to pay everything with it or until the legal tender notes are practically at par with gold and silver. That is a matter over which I have no more control than any other citizen. The silver dollars being receivable for duties I must receive them, and I could not prevent if I tried the silver from coming into the treasury, either for silver certificates or in payment of duties. As to when I will commence paying them out for current expenditure of the government or in payment of interest or principal of the debt I cannot tell, because that would depend upon the equality of the three kinds of currency, gold, silver and paper. I do not know whether I make myself understood, but that is the general idea I have in my mind. As a matter of course, it being a great discretionary power which you have invested in the office of secretary of the treasury, while I hold the office I will be very careful to exercise that power so as to carry out in good faith the law as Congress has passed it, and that law I think contemplates that gold, silver and paper money shall be brought on an equivalency.

Coming to the question of the sinking fund, Mr. Ewing asked whether any law officer of the government or any secretary of the treasury had given a written opinion that the sinking fund was to be composed merely of surplus revenue, in construction of that section of the revised statutes which says that the income from customs shall be applied first to the interest on the public debt and second to the sinking fund.

The Secretary—I can only say to you that the established custom, as well as the theory of our government, would seem to require that any sinking fund provided for the extinguishment of the debt, cannot be applied until after all current demands on our revenues are paid. Otherwise the treasury would be bankrupt whenever there was a temporary falling off in revenue. From the necessity of the case, any secretary of the treasury was compelled to pay current demands on the revenue, before he paid the sinking fund, just as a manager of a railroad, whether mortgaged or not, would be bound to pay his hands, and furnish fuel to run his locomotives, before he would pay interest on the first bonded debt. Up to the year 1873, the public debt was being reduced all the time, and we paid more during all these years than the law reqired, or what we call the sinking fund—that is, the redemption of the debt. The payment came from the surplus revenue, and so it continued until 1873. Then all at once there was a deficiency of sixteen millions. The secretary of the treasury, as a matter of course, would go on and pay ordinary expenses first, and if there was any deficiency he would report that deficiency to Congress, and if there was any fault about it, it was with Congress, for Congress should either provide additional revenues to keep up the sinking fund or else should reduce the appropriations. And Congress did not feel disposed and I think rightfully, (I was in Congress myself at the time and take my share of the responsibility) to levy new taxes upon the people in a time of great distress, this deficiency in the sinking fund was allowed to continue from year to year until now, and I presume it will be allowed to continue, although if Congress can see its way clear to levy a tax upon tea and coffee to make good the sinking fund I would like it very much; but I don't think Congress will do so.

Mr. Ewing—In case of a drain of gold from the treasury what measures would you resort to to check it—I mean after resumption?

Sherman—The treasury ought to be so strong that the thing would check itself. You can scarcely imagine improbabilities of business, that with no outstanding liabilities, that are not covered by actual cash on hand, except the $300,000,000 of legal tender notes, the drain upon the government for gold would be so great as to exhaust the $120,000,000. That proposition is all based, not upon the fact that $120,000,000 would pay $300,000,000—we all know that it is not so—but upon the fact that it is not possible to gather together United States notes and to present them in such a mass and in such a continuous stream, but the very effort to do so would raise the value of United States notes. Their confidence is so great, and the necessity for them is so apparent, that such an effort would at once bring them up to par in gold. I think that a drain of five, ten, fifteen or twenty million would at once tend to bring up the value of greenbacks until they were at par in gold, and then there would be no object at all in drawing them out.

Ewing—After resumption the greenbacks must remain at par in gold as long as the treasury maintains resumption.

Sherman—Certainly, and while they are at par in gold they will not be presented to any considerable extent.

Ewing—Of course if there was an established difference of one per cent. or one-half per cent. between gold and greenbacks the treasury would be broken pretty quick.

Sherman—Yes sir, or a difference of a quarter of 1 per cent.—there is no doubt about that.

Ewing—Therefore, after resumption, greenbacks must necessarily be at par with gold so long as the secretary is able to maintain the resumption law. I am supposing a case of a drain of gold from the action of foreign creditors or from any other cause, and I want to know what means you would resort to to check it.

Sherman—I do not think it would be necessary to resort to any means, but if it were necessary to devise some means, I would resort to such as have been adopted in other countries—the temporary suspension of specie payment.

Mr. Phillips—Then do you think the secretary of the treasury has power to suspend specie payment?

Sherman—No sir, but if demands were made upon the treasury which the secretary could not pay, unless he was to pay them out of his own pocket, he would have to stop paying. That is all that there is about it.

Mr. Phillips—Would not a general war in Europe result in raising the price of gold?

Sherman—Wise men differ very much upon that. I think a general war in Europe would give such a demand for our agricultural products, and for everything we produce and sell, it would probably inspire confidence, and there would be less danger.

Phelps—Might it not raise the price of gold as compared with currency?

Chairman—Or might it not have the effect of sending our bonds here?

Sherman—We are not bound to pay for our bonds unless they are due. Specie payment means equivalency of gold and paper. It is on the the theory that one per cent. difference between gold and paper will dissapear before the 16th of January, or else I would not commence specie payment. But suppose I am mistaken, suppose your fears are well grounded, and that I am over sanguine, as some people say I am. Well, Congress will meet in December, and then the question will be so apparent to every man that if the resumption act cannot be carried out I will come to Congress and say that I have not been able to accumulate this reserve, or that an adverse state of circumstances has arisen, and that I am not able to do what the resumption act requires me to do.

The next question considered was of the national banks. Sherman said it is not possible, with the amount of legal tender notes which they hold, admitted to be about $70,000,000, that they could take the whole of them and present them to the treasury, such a thing is not possible, because the banks could not be brought into anything like a co-operation of that kind, nor could they keep up a continuous stream of demand on the treasury, and then besides, the treasury has complete power to make the banks redeem their notes.

Ewing—In legal tender notes?

Sherman—Yes, in legal tender notes.

Ewing—Or in silver and gold?

Sherman—I would throw gold back on the treasury. Some of the pape s thought that in my remarks the other day I threatened the banks. I did not threaten them, but there is no doubt about it that the treasury would be stronger than the banks in such a contest. There is no danger that the national banks are going to combine to present their legal tenders to the treasury.

Bell—Suppose greenbacks were to obtain an equity in value with gold, how would the repeal of the resumption act then affect resumption?

Sherman—The repeal of the resumption act would prevent me from maintaining resumption by sale of bonds. That would be the first thing. Then the resumption act is only a provision of law which requires me to redeem United States notes in coin.

Ewing—But you are at liberty to do so if the resumption act were repealed. You might maintain an equivalency of paper and coin.

Sherman—No, it is perfectly clear that I have no right to change one form of money for another.

Ewing—But you could pay out gold and silver.

Sherman—Yes.

Ewing—And you could thus maintain an equality of coin and paper upon your theory which is that as soon as paper and coin get equal no hug will be likely to occur to disturb the equality.

Sherman—There will be fluctuation more or less, and we must be prepared to meet these fluctuations so that if greenbacks become superabundant we can get gold for them, or, if on the other hand, gold becomes a drug, as it may, it will be deposited for greenbacks.

Ewing—But if greenbacks besome superabundant, and are presented to the treasury for redemption you will have to pay them out again.

Sherman—Yes, as soon as equivalency is restored.

Ewing—That is you will hold whatever greenbacks come in until there is an equivalency.

Sherman—Yes, that is the effect of it.

The conference lasted over three hours.

THE OLD HULK.

Meeting of Republicans to Try to Live a Little Longer--The Two Chandlers and Our Strait Among Them.

WASHINGTON, April, 4.—A private meeting of the Republican national committee and old Congressional committee was held to-night at the room of Col. Gorham, secretary of the Senate, John A. Logan, presiding. There were present Z. Chandler, E. Hale, G. C. Gorham, J. A. Hubbell, W. A. Phillips, Page, Wait, Sinnickson, Strait, W. E. Chandler, Charles Foster, Dorsey, West and others.

The object of the meeting was to consult informally about the organization of the party for the fall campaign. It was decided to ask Republicans in Congress to reorganize the Congressional committees to make arrangements for an earnest fight to carry next Congress.

Election and Funeral at New Ulm.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW ULM, Minn., April 4.—The following officers were elected at the city election, held on Tuesday: Dr. Weschke, Mayor; L. Buluger, W. Boesch, P. Scherer, W. Frank, aldermen; Jacob Nix, clerk; Fr. Fosher, treasurer; and T. Goumel, marshal.

The funeral of the late Mayor, Charles Roos, postponed in consequence of the election, was the largest *cortege* ever witnessed in New Ulm, the whole county and city turning out to do honor to the respected deceased.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Indications for Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, clear, or partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional light rain; variable winds, mostly from the northwest. Stationary or lower temperature, with higher pressure.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

J. W. Parker has left his home and wife at Sauk Center, without known cause.

The Aunt Betsey was aground a few days on a St. Criox river bar above Osceola.

The new steamer White Swan, launched last Saturday, is to leave Brainerd Thursday for Pokegema Falls.

Dr. Graham, of Duluth, succeeds to the practice at Brainerd, of Dr. Rosser, appointed physician at White Earth agency.

Indian Agent King, of Leech lake received severe but not dangerous injuries by being thrown from a carriage the other day.

At Taylors Falls the news from the drives is not encouraging. More water is needed on the upper St. Criox and its tributaries.

Land seekers and new settlers are going into Murray county in swarms. Most of them buy railroad lands at $5 to $7 an acre.

Dr. Hewitt, of Kenyon, Goodhue county, has 10,000 bushels of wheat on hand, and other farmers of his vicinity have 2,000 to 4,000 bushels on hand.

Chris. Peterson, of Otisco, Waseca county, swore out a warrant against Ole Lee for seducing Mrs. Peterson, but compromised on the payment of $200 and costs.

The Hastings & Dakota railroad engineers will locate a station midway between Minnesota